

COLLAPSIBLE CONTAINER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a collapsible container for storing and handling goods.

2. Background Art

10 Typical collapsible containers have a base member and four attached walls which fold relative to the base member by way of hinges. The walls are received by the base member to allow for relative pivoting between the walls and the base member. However, when the walls are assembled to the base, there often exists some movement or "play" between the wall and base after assembly. This is attributable to the existence of a relatively large amount of clearance in the hinge receiving area of the base which allows the wall to be inserted and also detached from the base member.

15 Further, the walls are usually attached to each other by way of latching mechanisms. While present latching mechanisms are functional, they may not provide adjacent side walls with both a secure attachment when in the assembled position, and also the capability to become unlatched efficiently by a user in order to move to the folded position. Accordingly, an improved collapsible crate is desired which has a hinge which securely mounts the walls to the base with nominal or no resulting play therebetween. The collapsible container should also provide a latch mechanism which is secure but is also unlatched with minimal and efficient handling and user effort.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 It is an object according to the present invention to provide a collapsible container having a hinge assembly that impedes any post-assembly relative movement between the walls and the base.

It is another object according to the present invention to provide a collapsible container having a latch mechanism which provides for a secure assembled container, but also is capable of being unlatched with minimal handling and sufficient force.

In keeping with the goals and objects of the present invention, a collapsible container is provided which has a base with a lower hinge portion which includes a first lower hinge portion and a second lower hinge portion. The container also includes a plurality of upstanding side walls attached to the base having an upper hinge portion extending downwardly. The upper hinge portion includes a first elongate upper hinge portion and a second elongate upper hinge portion. The first lower hinge portion includes a first opening for receiving the first elongate upper hinge portion therein and also includes a flange for securing the first upper hinge portion thereunder. The second lower hinge portion includes a second opening correspondingly sized to receive the second elongate upper hinge member therein for limiting lateral movement between the side walls and the base. The second upper hinge member preferably has a cylindrical cross-section for allowing it to pivot easily, while giving away little or no lateral movement between the walls and the base.

The collapsible container also includes a latch assembly having a striker portion and a receiver portion, wherein the striker portion and receiver portion preferably have corresponding shaped angled or beveled surfaces for enhancing the assembly and release of the striker within the receiver.

The above object and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention are readily apparent from the following detailed description of the best mode for carrying out the invention when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of a collapsible container according to the present invention;

FIGURE 2 is a partial, exploded perspective view of the container from its interior, wherein the walls are separated and spaced apart from the base;

FIGURE 3 is a partial cross-sectional view taken along line 3-3 of FIGURE 1;

5 FIGURE 4 is a partial cross-sectional view taken along line 4-4 of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 5 is a partial cross-sectional view taken along line 5-5 of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 6 is a partial cross-sectional view taken along line of FIGURE 1;

10 FIGURE 7 is another perspective view of the container of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 8 is a top plan view of the container of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 9 is a right side elevational view of the container of FIGURE 1, wherein the left side is a mirror image thereof;

15 FIGURE 10 is a front side elevational view of the container of FIGURE 1, wherein the rear side is a mirror image thereof; and

FIGURE 11 is a bottom perspective view of the container of FIGURE 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT(S)

20 Figures 1-11 illustrate a collapsible container 10 in accordance with the present invention. As shown in Figure 1, container 10 includes a generally horizontal base 12 and four walls 14, 16, 18, 20 pivotally attached to the base. Container 10 is generally symmetrical about each center line, and while shown as rectangular may also be square or other configurations without departing from the teachings herein. Walls 14 and 16 are generally referred to as side walls while walls 18 and 20 are referred to as

end walls. Container 10 is collapsible between an assembled orientation where the walls are upstanding from the base (Figure 1), and a collapsed orientation (Figure 4.)

Container 10 is typically formed of a polymeric material such as polypropylene via an injection molding process, but may be formed from other materials and processes without detracting from the teachings herein. As shown in Figures 2-5, walls 14-20 and base 12 have corresponding and mating hinge members which are attached to form hinge assemblies 22. Figures 3-4 illustrate partial cross-sectional views of a first hinge portion 22a of hinge assembly 22 taken generally along the line 3-3 of Figure 1, where Figure 3 illustrates the first hinge portion when the corresponding wall 18 is oriented upright in an assembled orientation. Figure 4 illustrates the first hinge portion 22a of hinge assembly 22 in a cross-sectional view taken along a line similar to that shown in Figure 3, but with the corresponding wall 18 in the inwardly collapsed position. First hinge portion 22a includes first upper hinge portion 24 and first lower hinge portion 34. Figure 5 illustrates a second hinge portion 22b of hinge assembly 22 having a second upper hinge portion 28 and a second lower hinge portion 42.

As shown in Figure 2, each wall 14-20 has a lower edge having an upper hinge portion 23 extending downwardly therefrom. Upper hinge portion 23 includes a plurality of first upper hinge portions 24 having a generally cam-shaped cross-section, as illustrated in Figures 3 and 4. First upper hinge portions 24 are supported by downwardly extending arms 26 attached to the lower edge of the respective wall member. Upper hinge portion 23 also includes one or more second upper hinge members 28 disposed between at least one pair of adjacent first upper hinge members 24. Second upper hinge members 28 more particularly extend between adjacent arms 26 as illustrated in Figure 2. As shown in Figure 5, second upper hinge member 28 has a cylindrical cross-section and, in association with second lower hinge portion 34, serves to minimize or prevent any slight movement or play between walls and base 12 upon assembly. As illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, each wall 14-20 has a plurality of first hinge portions 22a, including proximate the corner area 30 of base 12.

Base 12 includes a plurality of lower hinge portions 32 for receiving upper hinge portions 23 therein. More particularly, base 12 includes a first lower hinge

portion 34 for receiving therein and securing first upper hinge portion 24. Base 12 also includes a second lower hinge portion 42 for receiving second upper hinge portion 28. First lower hinge portion 34 includes a upstanding receiver arm 36 having a generally open area 38 therearound. Arm member 36 includes an upper portion having a downwardly extending flange 40. As further illustrated in Figure 4, the upper hinge configuration 23 is designed to assemble to base 12 when in the inwardly folded position. Accordingly, the cross-section of first upper hinge member 24 includes a generally flat surface 25. As the flat surface 25 of first upper hinge member 24 is downwardly inserted into area 38, flat surface 25 exerts a slight interference with flange 40, causing flange 40 to flex and deform slightly inward, allowing first upper hinge member 24 to move downwardly past and below flange 40. Subsequently, flange 40 returns to its normal, unbiased position as shown in Figure 3, as the corresponding wall member 18 is pivoted upwards to its assembled orientation. In its normal position, flange 40 acts as a stop to provide interference for upper hinge portion 24 and keep it securely retained to base 12.

With reference to Figure 5, second upper 28 and lower hinge portions 42 are shown therein. During assembly as shown in Figure 4, second upper hinge portion 28 is received securely within a recessed area 44 of second lower hinge portion 42. Recessed area 44 is sized to receive second upper hinge portion 28 securely and therein. The snug fit between second upper and lower hinge portions 28,42 of hinge assembly 22 serve to impede the play of the walls relative to the base found in many prior art containers. Recessed area 44 is correspondingly sized to receive the second elongate upper hinge member 28 therein in a slight interference fit for limiting lateral movement between the side walls and the base. The second upper hinge member 28 preferably has a cylindrical cross-section for allowing it to pivot easily even with its secure fit, while giving away little or no lateral movement between the walls and the base.

Figure 6 illustrates a partial cross-sectional view of latch assembly 50 in an assembled orientation. Latch assembly 50 includes a latch receiver portion 52 formed as a unitary construction with side walls 14, 16. Latch assembly 50 also includes a latch striker portion 54 formed as a unitary construction with end walls 18,20 and which is received by the latch receiver portion 52 when assembled. By way of

along axis of
Hinge & Part

example, latch receiver portion 52 includes an upper receiver portion 56, a lower receiver portion 58 and an alignment portion 60. Upper and lower receiver portions 56, 58 have angled upper and lower arms 62, 64 having corresponding inner surfaces 63,65 with a generally flat rear inner surface 66 oriented parallel with receiver outer surface 68.

Striker portion 54 includes upper and lower striker portions 70,72 which have corresponding outer beveled surfaces 74, 76, corresponding to angled receiver surfaces 63,65. Striker portions 70,72 also include a generally flat rear surface 78 which corresponds to the receiver rear surface 66.

Container 10 is generally of the knock-down type, wherein the walls are unlatched and folded inwardly by applying external forces to the wall, as opposed to manually actuating the latch member. Accordingly, as end wall 18 is raised into the assembled position, striker portions 70,72 enter the openings defined by receiver portions 56,58. Opposed arms 62,64 of receiver portions 56,58 are slightly flexible such that, as striker angled surfaces 74,76 apply a slight force to the interior of arms 62,64, the ends thereof slightly deform and open slightly for fully receiving striker portions 56,58 therein. Subsequently, arms 62,64 of receiver portions 56,58 return to their unbiased position, thereby securing strikers 70,72 therein. As shown, strikers have a generally flat end surface 80. To fold end walls 18,20 inward, a predetermined amount of force is applied against the external surface of end wall 18, 20, thereby causing striker portions 56,58 (end surfaces 80) to exert pressure against the bulbous ends 82 of receiver arms 62,64, causing them to slightly open and releasing the striker portions.

End walls 18, 20 also include an alignment area having two generally horizontal and parallel rib members 84 defining a space 86 therebetween. When assembled, alignment member 60 of the receiver is disposed between parallel rib members 80,82. The latch striker area includes a generally vertical member 98 (Figure 2) disposed in an assembled orientation between striker 72 and the interior surface of side walls 14,16 for enhancing lateral retention between adjacent walls.

As illustrated in Figure 1, sidewalls and end walls also have an upper surface with a rib pattern and a plurality of ribs 100 disposed thereon (both externally and internally) for providing strength. Some ribs 102 are concentrated directly above handle openings 104. Base 12 also includes upstanding side flanges 90,92 for mating with sidewalls 14,16 and upstanding end flanges 94,96 for mating with end walls 18,20. Side flanges 90,92 have an external surface with a plurality of recessed areas 106 and a plurality of pockets 108 which are downwardly directed, where the openings 109 of pockets 108 receive the upwardly extending projections 110 of side walls 14,16 when in an assembled orientation. The outer surface of pockets 108 are generally co-planar with the wall outer surface.

While embodiments of the invention have been illustrated and described, it is not intended that these embodiments illustrate and describe all possible forms of the invention. Rather, the words used in the specification are words of description rather than limitation, and it is understood that various changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.